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Every Annual Meeting of this Society, must be expected to bring with it, reasons for sadness, as well as for gratitude and encouragement.

Death, since the last Anniversary, has come near to this Society, and from its office removed the Recording Secretary, Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, and Noah Fletcher, Esq., occupied for several years as accountant. Mr. Fletcher evinced a warm attachment to the Society, and his able and faithful services were highly valued, and his decease deeply lamented.

To the character and labors of the Recording Secretary, we cannot attempt to do justice in this Report. His thorough medical education, distinguished benevolence, remarkable self-control, and universal moral worth, led to his appointment in September, 1843, to the office of Colonial Physician, by the the Society, and nearly at the same time, to that of United States Agent for Recaptured Africans, on the African coast, by our Government. On the 25th of September of that year, he sailed from this country, and arrived in Liberia on the 16th of November. For more than two years and four months, he discharged all his medical and other duties with signal success. In December, 1845, he received at Monrovia, from the slave ship Pons, seven hundred and fifty-six slaves, (delivered at that port, under authority of Commander Bell, of the United States Ship Yorktown, by whom she was captured,) attended such as were sick, and made the best arrangements in his power for their benefit. He so carefully instructed two young men in their medical studies, as to leave them prepared to engage in medical practice. In consequence of impaired health, he left Liberia, April 2, 1856, and arrived at New York on the 11th of May. Leaving his home again on the 3d of December,

1847, he arrived at Monrovia the 6th January, 1848; from which time, until the close of May, 1849, his exertions were unremitting, not only in his professional duties, but in all his relations to the great interests of education, missions, morals, and religion. On the 4th of May, 1850, he was appointed an assistant in the office of the Society; and two years ago, elected its Recording Secretary. In manners, gentle and amiable; in disposition, uniformly quiet, placid, and cheerful; exemplary in all the social relations; singularly modest, yet, in purpose, firm, ready to every good work, devoted to the cause of Africa, and still more to the holy interests of Christianity, though his sun went down at noon, few accomplish as much who reach the evening of life. His decline was very gradual; he saw, without fear, the approach of death, and his last hour was full of hope and peace.

Four of the Vice Presidents of this Society—the Hon. Louis M'Lean, of Delaware; Wm. Maxwell, Esq., of Virginia; the Rev. Wm. Winans, D. D., of Mississippi, and Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Baltimore, have also, since our last general meeting, slept in death. For many years, has this Society derived strength from the support of all these distinguished men; while some have found it in their power publicly and eloquently to enforce its claims, and aid its resources.

The name, also, of the venerable G. W. Park Custis, the last member of the family of WASHINGTON, (upon whom the tomb has just closed,) should be recorded as that of one of the most early, constant, and eloquent friends of this Society.

It will be remembered, that at an adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors in March, 1856, it was—

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee, with whom it must rest to settle the details, and from time to time select the particular objects, ever keeping in view the great object of emigration and improvements in Liberia, as worthy of earnest and liberal support, are specially recommended to pay careful attention to the health and comfort of emigrants on their way out, and after reaching Liberia, and that all practicable plans for comfortable residences for the emigrants during the six months after their arrival, and the opening of roads and improvements, and settlement of the interior, deserve their immediate consideration."

At the same meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed at the earliest practicable period, to build comfortable receptacles at, at least, two points in Liberia; and that, for this object, a special appeal be made for \$10,000."

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee also be instructed to take such measures as in their judgment shall be most expedient, to test the climate in the interior, by planting a settlement at some suitable point beyond the supposed influence of malaria."

The last Report of the Society stated the measures in progress, by order of the Executive Committee, for carrying into effect these resolutions; that the Rev. John Seys, Special Agent, had sailed in the *Elvira Owen*, in charge of the frames of two large Receptacles, and three hundred and twenty-one emigrants; that he arrived at Monrovia on the 18th of July; and that, by his great skill and energy, the two Receptacles had been erected, and the large company landed with him, comfortably established in their new homes; that on the 9th of November, he was prepared to explore the highlands interior to the east of Monrovia, and in a fortnight thereafter, to visit the country purchased by the New Jersey Society, interior from Bassa, and having, with the sanction of the Government of Liberia, fixed upon a site, make arrangement for the reception of such a company of emigrants as might voluntarily test upon it, in their own persons, the character of the climate, and if proved healthy, found thereon a permanent settlement. On the 3d of December, by the strenuous efforts of Mr. Seys, these explorations were completed, and he stated on the 3d of December in a full report of his proceedings, the reasons that had led him to select Mount Fawblee, in the Queah country, distant fifty-one miles from Monrovia, and thirty due east from Millsburg, as the site for the interior settlement. The chiefs of the country had become attached to Mr. Seys during his labors among them as a missionary, fifteen years ago, and gladly welcomed his return, and co-operated in his enterprise. Assisted by twenty-four men, sent by the principal chief, Zoda Quee, to meet him at Robertsville, as soon as his wishes were made known, he, with his accompanying laborers and mechanics, their luggage and supplies, were speedily conveyed to their mountain home. The whole company arrived on Wednesday, the 10th of December, and proceeded in their labor with utmost vigor. The cession of a fine tract of country, of twenty miles square, (the center, a remarkable tree, on the very top of the mount,) was granted by an assembly of the headmen to the American Colonization Society, subject to the Government and laws of Liberia. Zoda Quee placed himself at the head of twenty of his men, and opened a wide road from the base to the summit of the mountain. He also assisted to clear the site for the settlement; the building of the first house was commenced on the 22d of December, 1856, and on the 6th of January, 1857, Mr. Seys wrote: "I expect to be quite ready for the comfortable accommodation of our pioneers, by the M. C. Stevens. I am now writing to you in our Receptacle, on this magnificent elevation, and though the house is not yet done, yet a few days more will complete it."

Providentially, Dr. James Hall, a Director of this Society, (of whose great services to the cause, it is unnecessary here to speak,) resolved to visit Liberia, the scene of his former labors, in the noble ship, the gift of a citizen of Maryland, and which was constructed under his own eye, on her first voyage, and kindly consented to watch over the health and comfort of her two hundred and seventeen emigrants on the passage, and to select from among them, a number willing, and in his judgment best suited, to become pioneers in the interior experiment.

On the 27th of January, Dr. Hall and Mr. Seys met at Monrovia, the former prepared to deliver, and the latter to receive the twenty-two emigrants destined to the interior. The 29th was fixed upon for their departure. All was made ready at an early hour in the morning to hasten them on their way, and the precaution taken by the use of quinine, to fortify them against the influence of malaria, to which they might be exposed during the single night they must pass on their journey. This night they rested twenty-five miles from Monrovia, near the St. Paul's river, and the next day arrived at the place of their destination, on Mount Fawblee. "It was," says Dr. Hall, "no small matter for a handful of liberated plantation slaves, already transported thousands of miles from their American homes, to land on a new continent, and then leave the feeble civilization skirting its borders, and penetrate into the almost untracked wilderness, among hordes of naked barbarians; there voluntarily to imprison themselves for one year, mainly to test a principle by experiment, however important it might be to the world, their country, or themselves. This, too, be it remembered, was a voluntary act, no force, compulsion, or bribery. Merely a true statement of the object of the undertaking, and a promise of fair treatment, and the usual allowance to emigrants, which they had a right to claim, land them where we would. We shall ever remember with respect and kind feelings the leaders of this expedition, Douglass and Barret with their wives and children, old Abel Garner, a true patriot and patriarch, and the young volunteers, their former fellow-servants."

By the articles of agreement between this Society and the Republic of Liberia, adopted on the 20th of July, 1848, "new settlements are to be founded by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and this Society."

In placing a few unacclimated emigrants on the high land of the interior, it was intended to ascertain whether their health would be better preserved there than upon the coast, and if such should be found the fact, then, on the conditions specified

in the articles of agreement, to found permanently an interior settlement. Unfortunately, the Government of Liberia, sensible from its own recent experience of the dangers and evils of war, and oppressed by debt, which war had brought upon it, felt compelled to decline assuming pecuniary responsibilities in a new enterprise; and by the passage of an act on the 24th of January, 1857, entitled "an act providing for the establishment of new settlements," (in which, while assent is given to the founding of interior settlements in any of the counties of the Republic, under the direction of its President, by this Society,) imposed the principal duty of providing the means, and of defraying the entire expense, which the authorities of Liberia might deem necessary to incur for their defence, on the Society. This act was in no small degree embarrassing to the operations of the special agent, and caused much expense to the Society. As soon as it was received, its provisions were carefully examined by the Executive Committee, and their views in regard to them fully expressed in a series of resolutions, adopted unanimously, on the 2d of May, and transmitted by their order, both to President Benson, and the Rev. Mr. Seys, Special Agent of the Society. These resolutions directed the discontinuance of the settlement at Careysburgh, (the name given by the Legislature in honor of Lot Carey, to the chosen site on Mount Fawblee,) unless arrangements could be made to secure its continued existence under the law of Liberia, by a volunteer company of settlers, who would look to the advantages of the settlement for their compensation, or the Government would absolve the Society from all obligations for its defence. President Benson in his reply, August 21, 1857, to the letter of the Corresponding Secretary, that enclosed the resolutions of the Executive Committee, clearly considers the placing a few emigrants on the interior site selected by Mr. Seys, as the founding by the Society of an interior settlement, with the *consent*, but without any express *sanction*, of the Liberian Government, and to such settlements only, founded exclusively by the judgment of this Society, and not in conformity to the articles of agreement of July, 1828, the act of the Liberian Legislature to apply. He observes:

"According to my understanding of the act it is not to apply, in the obligations it imposes on the American Colonization Society, to all interior settlements that may be formed in Liberia in the future, but simply to such as may be formed in the future by the Society under similar circumstances; that is, at a time when, from various difficulties and expenditures, this government feels pecuniarily unable to prosecute such an enterprise, and whenever the Society in the prosecution of such an enterprise may wish to exercise the prerogative

before mentioned. I think I am justified in this interpretation of the meaning of the act, as well by my knowledge of what were the views of the legislature, as by the preamble and first section of the act itself. It would be a very humiliating idea, in case this government expected never to be able to form an interior settlement at its own expense, either in whole or in part. I hold that it is our duty to take the lead in such matters, whenever we are conscious that our finances justify it, as was exemplified in 1855 and 1856, by an expenditure of over \$12,000 by this government, for the formation and defence of the settlement of Robertsport.

"With these explanations, I doubt not that the Executive Committee will view with due charity, the motive and necessity which prompted the passage of the act; and will no longer, if ever they did, entertain the opinion that the legislature were disposed to practice an imposition on the Society. I hope Liberia will never be so unmindful and ungrateful as to forget the innumerable obligations we are under to the Society, for founding and for a long time fostering these settlements. We do gratefully bear in mind that the object of your continued efforts is for the promotion of the welfare of our race and country; and as such, duty, reason, and gratitude dictate to us that we should cordially co-operate with you, and render every reasonable facility in our power."

But, though obliged to refuse assent to the act of the Liberian Legislature, providing for the establishment of interior settlements, the Committee had cherished the expectation from many considerations, that no failure would be allowed to occur in their most important experiment, nor has this expectation been disappointed.

With unremitted and extraordinary prudence, zeal, and energy, Mr. Seys continued to prosecute his work. In his letter of the third of April, he referred to the act of the legislature, then unknown to the Committee, and for the unlooked for and heavy expense it had brought on the Society, found some compensation in the protection and security it afforded. "The impregnable block house," he observes, "which is nearly completed, of logs twelve and fourteen inches thick, as an armory and place of rendezvous, in case of an invasion, together with the military display kept up every Saturday afternoon, will, in my humble judgment, forever deter these weak and timid Queahs from either making war against us, or employing more warlike tribes to do so. Careysburgh will be in a few weeks the best fortified place in Liberia, except Monrovia. I need not add how much this sense of protection and security, added to the salubrity of the place, will induce emigration to it."

When, at a late period, the resolutions of the Executive Committee came to him, he found the object, at which, in conformity with his instructions, he had uniformly aimed, to establish,

(should the experiment for health succeed,) a permanent settlement accomplished. "We are now," he wrote, July 17, "within seventeen days of the close of the first six months of the first band of pioneers. They are all alive and well. Except Mr. Garner, the preacher, all have moved out of the old Receptacle, and are completely settled in their own snug log houses—gardens in cultivation—crops progressing, some having even eaten of their own vegetables. Can I, ought I, to remove these people? would they go, and where? The almost wonderful salubrity of these mountains, induced others to seek a home here. They applied to me, they persuaded, urged, and entreated, to be allowed at their own expense to come and join their friends, their children, their old fellow servants. How could I refuse? Thirty-five have thus fled to our healthy clime."

The health, numbers, and entire success of the settlement forbade the possibility of its immediate discontinuance, there being on the 17th of July, within its limits, forty-six immigrants and thirty-seven old settlers, in all a population of ninety-three, not including some twenty natives, variously employed. But sundry laborers were discharged, and expenses greatly reduced. The carpenter and a few assistants were retained to complete the Receptacles, to which he trusted, should existing difficulties be adjusted, emigrants might be sent by the November expedition. Mr. Seys left Monrovia, on the 23d of August, in the *Mary Caroline Stevens*, and arrived at Baltimore on the 3d of November. In the report since made by him to the Executive Committee, this beautiful and promising settlement of Careysburgh, is described as at an elevation of five hundred feet above the ocean level, as surrounded by forests with more than thirty different kinds of excellent timber; the soil fertile, and suited to the culture of all tropical productions, as also containing great quantities of very rich iron ore; the water clear, sweet, and gushing in such streams from the mountain as to supply a power for mills and manufactories; the native population peaceable and friendly, favorably impressed by the advantages of the settlement, and disposed to labor for moderate compensation. "Of the original twenty-two pioneers, (he observes,) men, women, and children, who arrived on the mount January 30, all were alive and well on the 11th of September, the date of my last advices. Of the thirty-four or five who had suffered much from the fever on the lower lands along the *St. Paul's*, and who took refuge in our mountain settlement, all whom I left there have recovered, save one young woman who had died of pleurisy."

We have made this statement the more full, in justice to the

special agent, and to the great work which, by the favor of Heaven, he was permitted to accomplish. It is very agreeable to record the merits of the arduous labors of the one, and the vast importance of the other.

The dangers to health, in the sea-coast settlements of Africa, have checked the emigration of our free people of color, more than all other causes. But let the fact be established that the interior, easily accessible and not remote, is healthy, they will look to that great inheritance of their race, and without need of further argument or persuasion, hasten to partake of its inestimable benefits. "Tell your New York friends, then, (says the Rev. Mr. Seys, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Pinney,) tell it over the land—publish it from Dan to Beersheba—let all Missionary Societies know, that men and women, of any complexion, may come, may bring their children, and in thirty hours from the time they leave the side of the ship—pending the intervening night comfortably on the way—may arrive at Careysburgh, and find a pleasant, safe and healthful spot, where other things being equal, they may gradually become enured to the climate of Africa, and from hence, diverge and go to other fields of labor, and spread the blessings of civilization and Christianity over this much injured land and people."

The opening of a road from the St. Paul's to Careysburgh is urged by the special agent as important, if not essential to the prosperity of this new settlement, and a small appropriation of \$500 has been made by the Executive Committee, which it is hoped, should the Liberian Government grant reasonable aid, may accomplish the object. All the interests of this settlement, and what, if any measures should be adopted, in connection with the authorities of Liberia, for the establishment of other interior settlements, will doubtless receive the consideration of the Board of Directors.

The departure of the M. C. Stevens on her first voyage, with two hundred and seventeen emigrants, was mentioned in our last Report. Of her company, ninety-three were landed at Robertsport, (Cape Mount,) and the remainder, with the exception of the twenty-two volunteers, who accompanied Mr. Seys to the interior, at Monrovia. She completed a rough passage in forty-two days, arriving at Cape Mount on the 22d, and at Monrovia on the 25th of January. In her form and proportions, accommodations, and multiplied conveniences, in her strength and sailing qualities, there is no deficiency, and she has proved herself, in all respects, admirably adapted, as an emigrant ship, to the uses and purposes of the Society. Dr. Hall concludes his minute and exact description of her movements in a stormy sea, with the remark, "It

was not a little gratifying to ascertain at last, that in all points, the Mary Caroline Stevens fully answers, yea, exceeds the expectations of all interested in her, and therefore, on this head, we will say no more."

The Stevens left Baltimore again on the 21st, and Norfolk on the 28th of May, with two hundred and seven emigrants, and anchored at Grand Cape Mount on the 3d of July, making the remarkably quick passage of thirty-one days. Of her company, one hundred and twenty-six were landed at Cape Mount, sixty-seven at Monrovia, and the remaining fifteen proceeded to Cape Palmas. A number of these emigrants were expected to find their homes at Sinou, but failed to resist the temptation to conclude the voyage at Cape Mount and Monrovia. On her return, the Stevens was forty-two days, having left Monrovia, August 22, and arrived at Baltimore the 3d of October. Of the total number of emigrants, four hundred and twenty-four, by the Stevens, on her first two voyages, the following tables show the number born free, that of slaves emancipated, and by whom, and the States from which both classes came:

FIRST VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Massachusetts.....	6.....		
Pennsylvania.....	1.....		
Maryland.....	1.....		
Virginia.....		11..	Emancipated by will of T. Shearman, of Fauquier County.
Do.....		68..	Emancipated by will of James H. Terrell, of Albemarle County.
Do.....	6..		Purchased by the executors of J. H. Terrell.
Do.....	5..		Given by their owners.
Do.....	4..		Purchased their freedom.
Do.....	8..		Emancipated by persons in Kentucky.
Do.....	1..		Emancipated by S. R. Houston, of Union, Va.
North Carolina.....		12..	Emancipated by will of Mrs. M. L. Gordon, of Hertford.
Do.....	1..		Emanc'd by Miss Charity Jones, of Bladen Co.
Georgia.....	1..		Do. by Mrs. M. A. Williams, Savannah.
Do.....	1..		Do. by will of J. B. Taft, of Savannah.
Do.....	54..		Do. by Richard Hoff, of Egbert County
Alabama.....		2..	Purchased their freedom.
Do.....	1..		Do. do.
Mississippi.....	1..		Emancipated by C. C. West, of Woodville.
Kentucky.....	19..		Do. by Harvey Berry, of Bath Co.
Tennessee.....	4..		Do. by will of Elizabeth Vanderzon, of McMinnville.
Do.....	2..		Emancipated by John Gipson, of Sparta.
Do.....	7..		Do. by Peter and Nancy Burum, of White County.
California.....	1.....		
Total.....	9..	208..	

SECOND VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Rhode Island	6..	.....
Virginia	6..	.....	John H. Bumgarner.
Do.	2..	.....	B. C. Coghill.
Do.	1..	.....	By will of Judith King.
Do.	1..	.....	Gen. J. H. Cocke.
North Carolina	17..	.....
Do.	1..	.....	By will of Mrs. Nancy Gould.
Do.	106..	.....	By will of Gen. McKay.
Do.	1..	.....
Do.	15..	.....	By will of Mrs. Mary Sharp.
Tennessee	6..	.....
Do.	1..	.....	Purchased himself.
Do.	1..	.....
Alabama	1..	.....	By Mrs. A. Brackett.
Kentucky	34..	.....	By Wm. Thompson.
Do.	8..	.....	By will of H. Belt.
Total	31..	176..	

This fine ship took her third departure from Baltimore on the 2d, and Norfolk the 12th of November, with one hundred and sixty-three emigrants, of whom twenty-three were born free, and one hundred and forty liberated slaves. We present in a tabular view, the names of the States from which these persons came, the number of the free born, and of those who have received, and from whom, the gift of freedom.

THIRD VOYAGE.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Rhode Island	3..	.....
Maryland	30..	.....	Mrs. Anne E. Rikken.
Do.	3..	.....	Rev. Mr. Goodwin.
Virginia	5..	.....	By will of Mr. Noel.
Kentucky	9..	.....	Thomas Coleman.
Do.	1..	.....	Mr. Hornaby.
Do.	1..	.....	Sarah Inskip.
Do.	1..	.....	Collected money for his freedom.
Do.	1..	.....	By heirs of Samuel Finley.
Virginia	20..	.....
Do.	2..	.....	By will of H. W. Sharp.
Do.	1..	.....	By F. Bransford.
Do.	1..	.....	Bought by her husband.
Do.	3..	.....	Bought by their father.
Do.	1..	.....	By S. Miller, Esq.
Do.	1..	.....	By Gen. Cocke.
Do.	66..	.....	By will of John Watson.
Do.	13..	.....	By Mrs. Melinda Craig.
Do.	1..	.....
Total	23..	140..	

The emigrants by the first two voyages are generally satisfied with the country, and have passed with little suffering and

danger through their acclimation, are cultivating successfully their farms, and highly appreciate the advantages of education for their children. A large family from Georgia, by a previous expedition, of very light complexion, and habits not the most favorable to health, landed at Cape Mount, were much reduced in number, by death, and the reports of one who returned were widely circulated in that and the adjoining States, to the serious injury of Liberia and the Society; yet the experience of another large family by the same ship, and at the same place, proved in most favorable contrast to that just related in regard to health, as well as other particulars.

A few fatal cases of fever occurred among the newly arrived on the *St. Paul's*, in others it was slight, while a number suffering from its attacks removed to the fine mountain air of Careysburgh, and were soon well.

The very elevated and commanding position of Grand Cape Mount, rising over a thousand feet above the sea, its near vicinity to the most intelligent native population on that part of the coast, its history in connexion with the slave trade, and the influence which a Christian community here planted will exert against it; its commercial advantages and superiority for health over several, if not most of the other places on the coast, give to Robertsport, the recently established settlement upon it, much of interest and importance. As a notorious slave mart, Cape Mount was, in the words of Dr. Hall, an adjunct of Gallinas, (still more known for an extensive slave commerce up to 1850, when it was added by purchase to Liberia,) and "a good settlement," (says the same gentleman,) "at Cape Mount will always be a check upon Gallinas, and enable the Republic the more readily to extinguish any attempt at a revival of the slave trade."

It is to be observed, that Cape Mount is an admirable station for missionary schools and labors generally, since the Vey people, in numbers from fifty to one hundred thousand, occupying the whole sea-board district, from Gallinas to Cape Mount, have invented an alphabet, sufficient for all practical purposes, which has been cast in London, and used in printing books, under the direction of the Church Missionary Society, for the benefit of those to whose ingenuity and perseverance they are indebted for so remarkable an achievement. Says the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, "The idea of communicating thoughts in writing, was probably suggested by the use of Arabic among the Mandingoes, and from the practice of white men, who occasionally visit their country for the purposes of trade. But it is very evident that they borrowed none of their

written characters from either of those sources ; nor did they, it is believed, receive any assistance whatever, from any one, in perfecting this wonderful invention." This distinguished missionary adds : " The invention of this new system of writing, undoubtedly forms a marked period in their national history, and we lament that no greater efforts are made to diffuse the blessings of Christian religion through this channel, which has been opened up in so remarkable a manner. At an early period in the history of the colony of Liberia, a school was formed, among this people, by Lot Carey, but was discontinued after his death. The whole tribe have recently been brought under the jurisdiction of Liberia, and it is hoped that by the joint influence of the missionaries and Christian emigrants from this country, they may be brought into the Christian fold, and partake of all the rich blessings of the Gospel."

The Rev. Joseph Tracy, in the first report of the Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia, gives the following history of this invention, which there is reason to think originated in the teachings of a Liberian missionary :—" Near the close of 1848, an officer in the British navy found that some of the Vey tribe of natives, at Cape Mount, had an alphabet of their own, said to be brought from the interior. A missionary was sent from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, to ascertain the facts. During his exploration of four months, he found the inventor of the alphabet. He is ' a man about forty years of age, of great intelligence, and much religious feeling, who lives about twenty miles in the interior, and when a child had for a few weeks learned the Roman alphabet from an American missionary.' The missionary was doubtless a Liberian, the Rev. John Revy, who taught a school for heathen children at Cape Mount, about the year 1825. He was afterwards well known as a Baptist preacher, and Colonial Secretary at Cape Palmas. About the year 1832, the thought occurred to the inventor, that all the sounds in the language could be easily represented by a syllable alphabet.* This, with some assistance from his neighbors, he completed. Books were written, and schools opened ; but the schools were broken up by war, and have not been resumed. Yet some of the adults in all their towns are able to read. As Cape Mount and the Vey country generally belong to Liberia, it was at first thought best, both at Sierra Leone and in London, that Liberian missionaries should avail themselves of this remarkable opening for the diffusion of the gospel. But after the suppres-

* It is a curious psychological fact, that the train of thought which led to this invention was first suggested by a dream. John Revy's instructions were at work in his mind, even in his sleep.

sion of the slave trade at Gallinas, which also is in the Vey country, more than 1,000 liberated Africans were carried thence to Sierra Leone, and three sons of the chiefs were sent to the Grammar School at Freetown for their education. These events have induced the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to institute inquiries concerning the expediency of establishing a mission at Gallinas."

In the Receptacle at Robertsport, the school established by order of the Committee, and intended to be permanent, has been in operation during the year, under the care of Mr. T. M. Chester, to the great benefit of the occupants, both adults and children. Several Christian missionaries have also chosen Cape Mount, as the point from which Christian light may be widely diffused among a numerous population prepared and disposed to receive it.

Much valuable information has been derived from Dr. Hall and the Special Agent of the Society, Mr. Seys, so recently from Liberia, showing grounds for encouragement in what has been attained, and conclusive reasons why, in the future, much more should be done. The increasing commerce of Liberia has doubtless led many of her citizens to occupy themselves with trade, who might more usefully and profitably have been engaged in agriculture. The necessities of emigrants, not always sharing largely, either in economy or foresight, (so essential in a new country to those dependent upon their own energies,) when, at the end of six months, thrown upon their own resources, are in many cases urgent, and they prefer to supply their immediate wants most certainly, and with the least labor, rather than earnestly and perseveringly to cultivate the soil, and thus plant the seeds, and ensure the growth of a lasting prosperity. The farms along the banks of the St. Paul's and the St. John's, and in other rural districts of Liberia, show no small amount of labor, and in many places are seen evidences of industry and improvement. But the occupations and disturbances of war, extending their evil effects to the citizens of the republic, as well as to the native tribes, produced great scarcity of provisions in the early part of the year, and taught a lesson not to be forgotten, that in their present condition, means of subsistence, at least, should be drawn from their own soil.

The war at Sinou was severe in its effects upon the people of that county, destructive to several villages, and to many lives, arresting for a time agricultural and all other improvements. Its termination was reported last year, but its sad consequences have been felt in this. Great virtues often thrive in adversity, and the people of Sinou have endured affliction with fortitude, and though cruised, are not broken by misfortune.

The restoration of peace to Cape Palmas, and the annexation of that community as a county to the Republic, are among the most important events of the year.

It was ordered by a good Providence, that Dr. Hall should arrive at Monrovia in charge of the Mary Caroline Stevens, during the alarm consequent upon the breaking out of hostilities at Cape Palmas, in time to meet the appeal of the people of that State, for aid, to the authorities and people of Liberia. Deeply interested in the fortunes of that Republic, and especially in the young State at Palmas, which, under the auspices of Maryland, he had mainly contributed to found, and which bore her name, Dr. Hall generously advanced a loan to the Liberian Government, adequate to the relief of its necessities, and consented to convey on board of the Stevens, General Roberts as Commissioner, and a well armed volunteer force of one hundred and fifteen men, to relieve their neighbors and friends from peril, and expel invasion from their soil. The timely arrival of these men at Cape Palmas, the sagacious and conciliatory measures pursued by the commissioner, and many other concurring causes led to the immediate establishment of a treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes, which we trust will be permanent. During the progress of these negotiations for peace, the general assembly and people of that State adopted all preliminary measures, to secure the annexation of their territory, as the county of Maryland, to the Republic of Liberia. This proposition, coming as it did, with the unanimous sanction of the people of Palmas, was submitted with all the official documents by President Benson, on the 6th of April, to the Legislature of Liberia. The result was annexation on the terms proposed, and the early subsequent visit of the President to that settlement satisfactorily settled every subject connected with the transaction, and he had the pleasure "to ascertain, that general satisfaction and contentment prevail in that county." The consummation of this act adds largely to the Liberian territory, so that this constitutional Republic now extends its jurisdiction, humanity, and Christian influence, over about five hundred and twenty miles of the sea-coast, and many populous African tribes or nations.

The last annual message of President Benson, mentions the decease of several prominent citizens of the Republic, and the loss on the 22d of May, by the upsetting of his boat in the St. Paul's, of J. M. Richardson, so full of energy and enterprise, and who, by the cultivation of the sugar cane, and other agricultural labors, supplied a bright example, and promised large benefits to the Republic. At the time of his death, he was an-

ticipating the arrival of a sugar mill valued at \$5,000, which he had been assisted to obtain through the kindness of the New York Society, and especially of H. M. Scheiffelin, Esq., who advanced \$3,000, and whose earnest endeavors and great liberality in promoting the agricultural interests of Liberia were gratefully noticed at the last meeting of the Directors.

The receipts into the Treasury of Liberia in 1856, were \$42,644 44, and while the purchase of a Presidential Mansion, the expenditures at Cape Mount, and the late wars, have caused disbursements somewhat beyond this amount, it is very gratifying to know that the revenue of the last fiscal year had advanced twenty-five per cent. beyond that of the preceding year, indicating even in times of difficulty, an encouraging increase of commerce, and the favor of Divine Providence.

The Rev. John Orcutt, Traveling Secretary of the Society, has been principally occupied during the year in New England, and with his usual vigor and success. His discourses have enlightened and impressed the public mind, and considering the perplexed state of financial affairs, he has obtained liberal contributions. Recently, by request of the Committee, he visited Indiana, and found the gentlemen to whom the funds appropriated by the Legislature of that State, to colonization, are entrusted, ready to co-operate with the Society, and to recommend it to the regards of their fellow-citizens throughout the State.

The Agencies of the Society have been less productive than in some previous years, yet the zeal of several gentlemen who are dedicating themselves to the cause, is unabated, and with more prosperous times, they look for greater success.

In Illinois, the Rev. James B. Finley was engaged in the service of the Society for several months, with decided benefit to the cause. For a season, the prospect of an appropriation by the State Legislature appeared fair.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago, accepted an appointment for the northern part of Illinois, but by last advices, he finds the extreme financial depression an insuperable obstacle in the way of the efficiency of his agency.

In Vermont and New Hampshire, the labors of Capt. George Barker have been attended with an encouraging measure of success.

Rev. B. O. Plimpton and John C. Stockton, Esq., have obtained valuable contributions in the northern counties of Ohio.

In Delaware and the District of Columbia, the Rev. Dr. Danforth has advocated the cause with earnestness and ability on many occasions.

The Rev. E. G. Nicholson has accepted an agency for a large portion of Ohio, and thus far is encouraged to expect a liberal measure of favor to the enterprise. The great and wealthy cities of Ohio can hardly fail to respond to his appeals.

In Tennessee, the Rev. L. D. Baldwin has recently entered upon his duties as agent, but we are not very fully informed of his prospects. It is a field of much interest, and friendly sentiments have long existed there towards this Society. We commend these gentlemen to the Christian public, and hope they will be permitted to report, during the present year, generous contributions.

Girard Ralston, Esq., a citizen of the United States resident in London, an early and constant friend, and a Vice-President of this Society, has been appointed Consul-General of Liberia, and has lost no opportunity of bringing the interests of that Republic to the attention of the Governments of Great Britain, France, and other European Powers; while, by the appointment of Vice-Consuls in the principal sea-ports of England, he has sought to make known and encourage her commerce.

The English Government has, during the year, consented to repair at its expense, the armed vessel, which was some years ago her Majesty's gift to Liberia; while the Emperor of France has directed a similar vessel of war to be placed at the disposal of Mr. Ralston for transmission to that country.

In June last, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, received a letter from the Rev. Henry B. Hooker, who had returned from a visit during the previous winter from Barbadoes, setting forth the fact, that while emancipation had proved to the colored people of that Island, a great benefit, especially in regard to education, yet that they were restricted to an inferior social position, and the landed property of the Island, being almost exclusively in the hands of the whites, they were mostly poor, and amid the embarrassment encompassing them, inquired if they could not find a home in Africa, their father-land. "They understand," says Mr. Hooker, "something of the principles and operations of the American Colonization Society. Indeed they once made an appeal to President Roberts, of Liberia, for counsel.

"It should also be said, the Island of Barbadoes is greatly over-populated, rendering wages very low, and keeping the mass of the colored people poor.

"With such pecuniary aid as would transfer them to Africa, great numbers would joyfully embrace the privilege. Among

this people are persons acquainted with the various trades and mechanic arts, and especially are many conversant with the manufacture of sugar, which seems destined to be an important product of Western Africa."

When the time shall arrive for the easy, rapid, and frequent intercourse of steamers between this country and Liberia, we presume that many of these people will emigrate thither at their own expense.

The Rev. George L. Seymour, who resided for several years at Grand Bassa, inspired with great missionary zeal, has advanced with two or three associates into the Pessa country, one hundred miles northeast of his former home. He describes the country as elevated, fertile, and healthy; camwood forests in its vicinity; the people kind and hospitable, with some rude arts, spinning and weaving their own cotton cloths, anxious to receive instruction, and ready to welcome emigrants, grant them lands, and assist in their settlement. He has communicated a formal petition from three chiefs to the Society, that it would commence the work of colonization within their district, and earnestly seconds their request. He believes cattle can be obtained in any desired number from the prairie lands a little beyond him, that a good wagon road can be made from the coast to his mission station for three thousand dollars, and that, with this facility, the camwood trade might be secured with large profits. His just and earnest appeal to Missionary Societies, and his colored brethren qualified for missionary labor, to come to his help in the interior, and to press onward with the lights of civilization and of Divine Truth to the vast unexplored regions, and populous nations near the sources of the Niger, should not, and we hope will not, be disregarded.

The importance of a union of Sierra Leone to Liberia under the Republican Constitution of the latter, is urged with much force in his work on Western Africa by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, and the same idea is put forth, and highly recommended in an English Review. That these two Christian communities having in most respects a common object, will ultimately be united with mutual advantage, we cannot doubt. But it would not be wise to hasten it, as it must arise out of more intimate intercourse between those two communities, and a deep conviction of the benefits to themselves and to Africa, of such a consummation.

Since Africa, so long shut up in darkness, is becoming open to the knowledge, and accessible to the commerce and Christian enterprise of civilized nations; since on all her coasts, and among her interior and even central population, exists the de-

sire to exchange her raw materials for the productions and manufactures of other parts of the world; since she has ears to hear, and hearts to appreciate instruction; since with outstretched hands, she invites the return of her long absent children; and to her villages and cities, faithful missionaries to turn her eyes and thoughts to the Saviour of men, and his righteous and everlasting kingdom: this Society should early and largely extend its operations, and be sustained universally, with greater energy, and greater means of action.

From the accurately prepared statement of the Financial Secretary, the pecuniary condition of the Society appears more prosperous than at any former period. The receipts during the year amount to \$97,384 84, nearly one-half of this, the gift of one man, David Hunt, Esq., who made to the Society the princely donation of \$45,000, having the previous year remitted \$5,000. Such liberality needs no commendation. From legacies have been received \$12,627 35. The income from our ship has been \$8,304 46. We have received directly from individuals, from the several agencies and contributions of State Societies, less than in some former years, which is owing mainly, we may presume, to the great pecuniary embarrassment of the country. The debts due from the Society at the beginning of the year, have been paid off, and we have invested one-half of the Graham legacy, of \$5,000, for educational purposes, and temporarily \$20,000 of Mr. Hunt's donation, which is now bringing an income, and is in a position where we can command it, in a case of emergency. The following table will show the amount received by the Society, from the several States, individually:

Receipts from the different States to 1st January, 1858.

Alabama.....	301 50	North Carolina.....	2,525 80
Connecticut.....	3,618 20	Ohio.....	2,414 97
Delaware.....	36 00	Pennsylvania.....	193 48
Florida.....	1 00	Rhode Island.....	807 50
Georgia.....	87 00	South Carolina.....	22 20
Iowa.....	3 00	Tennessee.....	559 00
Illinois.....	430 00	Texas.....	3 00
Indiana.....	58 00	Vermont.....	184 00
Kentucky.....	2,241 00	Virginia.....	5,281 35
Louisiana.....	12,174 35	Wisconsin.....	500 00
Maine.....	906 33	District of Columbia.....	3,700 81
Maryland.....	1,064 00	Nebraska.....	5 00
Massachusetts.....	857 00	Liberia.....	1 00
Michigan.....	2 00	Choctaw Nation.....	57 50
Mississippi.....	46,692 00	Mary C. Stevens.....	8,304 46
Missouri.....	90 00	Miscellaneous.....	1,153 51
New Hampshire.....	536 29		
New Jersey.....	508 00		
New York.....	2,066 49		
		Total,	\$97,384 84

The several State Societies, owing to the financial difficulties, so depressing to all business, and severely felt by our benevolent institutions, have received smaller contributions than could have been desired. But the attachment to the cause in the States where such Societies exist, has suffered, we trust, no serious abatement. The report in the early part of the year of famine in Liberia, and some other unfavorable rumors no doubt operated discouragingly, and found persons ready to exaggerate the facts, and increase the natural effects of them.

It is to be hoped that our friends of these Societies, to whose energy and co-operation we have been so largely indebted, will suffer nothing to arrest their onward movements in this vast scheme of benevolence. How far it may be expedient to bring the enterprise with renewed zeal to the consideration of the State Legislatures, and ask their generous contributions, may deserve the consideration of the several State Societies and Board of Directors.

Last year, the attention of Congress was called by the statements of Rev. T. J. Bowen, who, as missionary of the Southern Baptist Board, had resided some years in the kingdom of Yoruba, near the Niger, to the importance of an exploration of that river, and a bill for that object was introduced into the Senate, by the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and passed that body, but unfortunately, from the pressure of other business at that time, was lost in the House. We may look for a measure so important to our commerce, and the civilization of Africa, to receive the sanction of the present Congress.

"It is possible," says Mr. Bowen, "and I feel as if it were probable, that all the advantages of Christian colonization may be brought to bear upon Yoruba before long. There are thousands of converted and partially civilized Yoruba people in Sierra Leone, who are only waiting an opportunity to return home. There are thousands of colored Christians in America, who would do a great and good work for Africa, by emigrating to the same country. The people of Yoruba are beginning to think, and say that theirs is to become a Christian country."

And here we may briefly notice the recent establishment in several of the States of schools for free persons of color, especially designed, and adapted, to qualify them to become the teachers and benefactors of their brethren in Africa; so that many of our future emigrants to Liberia may be prepared fully to appreciate their advantages and duties; to enter there upon any of the ordinary professions, especially to impart

useful knowledge, and preach the Gospel in the interior of Africa.

The resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted at their last annual meeting, expressing their sense of the importance of the continuance by the Government of the exploration of the countries interior from Liberia, under the direction of the Navy Department, by Capt. Lynch, and that the Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested, if agreeable to him, through the commander of our squadron on that coast, or some special agent, to renew such explorations and direct the examination of various points, the rivers and harbors and people, and to ascertain the resources and advantages of the countries thus visited, was duly communicated to the Hon. Secretary, but we are not informed of the result. A deep interest was expressed by the late lamented Secretary, Mr. Dobbin, and had he been spared, and remained longer in office, it was his purpose to make an exploration of the Niger.

The various and important considerations which go to favor colonization in this region of Africa, are stated so clearly, pertinently and forcibly by Mr. Bowen, that we take occasion to introduce them into this Report. He observes:

"Under these circumstances, I am rejoiced to see that several active friends of colonization are looking toward Yoruba. This kingdom is the key to Sudan, the distance from Lagos to Raba, on the Niger, being scarcely two hundred miles. Hence there is river communication far to the north and northwest, along the Niger, while the Benue or Chadda, which falls in below Raba, runs eastward to the heart of the continent. I believe that no part of Africa presents so wide an extent of inland navigation.

"The Yoruba country (and Central Africa generally) is neither an arid waste, nor a region of malarious swamps. Within forty miles of Lagos we emerge from the forests into an elevated, dry, and airy country, with an undulating surface, productive soil, and abundant streams of pure water. Here there is no visible cause of unhealthiness. The staple productions at present are, maize, yams, and palm oil. But the natives raise various other articles, including cotton, for their own use, and in some districts rice. In Hausa and Burnu, they have wheat. Many other valuable productions, as sugar, coffee, and spices, would soon be introduced by colonization.

"The future commerce of Central Africa will be very great, and most of it will pass through or near Yoruba. If a line of colonial settlements were established in the vacant districts between Lagos and Raba, this traffic would begin to be developed at once. There cannot be less than three millions of persons on the peninsular tract of country between the Niger and the sea, while a commercial town on the Niger would command the traffic of many millions more. These people are not savages. They need the productions of our country, and are able to pay for them. This traffic would enrich the colony.

"The vacant lands which run through the heart of Yoruba to Raba are capable of sustaining at least one hundred thousand colonists, even without commerce.

But commerce would inevitably exist, and owing to the character of the country and people, its growth would be so rapid that a railroad would be required to compete with the navigation of the Niger. Happily a railroad from Lagos to Raba could be built with unusually small expense. Labor is cheap, there would be no heavy grading, and the timber for cross-ties is exceedingly durable.

"Notwithstanding the vacant country just mentioned, Yoruba and the neighboring kingdoms are quite populous, and provisions are very abundant. The natives are kind-hearted, and anxious to trade. I believe they would receive colonists with open arms, and give them lands on easy terms. The civilized Yoruba people from Sierra Leone would unite with the colonists from America, and thus lead the natives to do the same. The final result would probably be, that all those countries, like the Moors of the North, would exchange their language and religion for those of the immigrants."

If anything shall be done by this Society for colonization on the banks of the Niger or elsewhere, beyond the present limits of Liberia, the concurrence and co-operation of the government of that Republic should be sought, and the settlement founded, be in close alliance with its interests, and sooner or later share in the benefits of its constitution. Probably, for the enterprise suggested, neither the Society nor that Republic, are now prepared. But of the importance of the measure, and that it will be accomplished at an early day, is evident. When adequate funds shall be supplied, the difficulties will not be great. Nor should it be forgotten, that as heroic desires contribute to health, so the means of benevolence usually increase with the extent of its plans, and the grandeur of its movements. Human life is for a day; but the purposes of good men extend through future ages, and will be fulfilled in the regeneration of nations, illustrated in an ever-growing and world-wide beneficence.

It is not to be imagined that the foes of humanity will see Africa enlightened and civilized without a struggle. The progress made towards these ends by recent explorations and arduous missionary labors, by the instruction of thousands of her children gathered from hundreds of her tribes, into the schools of Sierra Leone, Liberia, Abbeokuta and other cities of Yoruba, the Gaboon, and of many districts of Southern Africa; the growth of lawful commerce, and the wide and multiplying facilities for the same still greater, and more valuable, and for communicating to her people that knowledge and religion which elevate and sanctify the soul, have proved as fire to the selfish and malevolent passions of man. Hence the recent attempted revival, and with too much success, of the African slave trade, justly alarming to the friends, as it must be disastrous to all the interests of Africa. In the urgent want

of labor in the West Indies and Brazil, to supply the demand for the coveted productions of the tropics, is sought an apology for this disturbance of the peace and threatened extinction of the hopes of that quarter of the world. It is stated that a contract exists between the French Government and a citizen or citizens of France, for bringing a number of Africans from their own country into the French colonies, but that, while the government intends that these Africans should be bona fide free emigrants, the spirit of discord and hostility has already been kindled between African chiefs in the neighborhood of Lagos, and lawful trade arrested or suppressed, in order that by force or fraud, the people should be obtained for shipment in vessels, now waiting for them, on the coast. This fact has received attention in the British House of Lords, where the Earl of Clarendon, among other things said, "now, there could be no such thing as a free emigration from Africa. We, ourselves, had tried the experiment sixteen years ago, and with every safeguard to prevent abuses, so as to secure the freedom of the African laborer on his passage, and his proper treatment, while employed in our colonies, as well as to guarantee his return home at the expiration of his engagement, if he wished it. The plan utterly, entirely failed, and it was not likely would ever succeed under any circumstances." The Earl of Derby and Earl Grey expressed a similar opinion, the former insisting "that with every precaution, the system would speedily become a slave trade, in a disguise so thin that no one could doubt its character." Happily it is announced from Paris, that the Emperor, in consequence of representations made from England, had consented to submit the subject of the exportation of negroes from Africa to the French colonies, to a conference to be held in London. While, to the dishonor of our country, American capital, if not American ships, is probably to some extent clandestinely employed in this trade, against it, in the spirit of our government which long since denounced it as piracy, this Society now, as at all times, feels solemnly bound to protest. To measures devised by Congress for its suppression, and their wise execution in co-operation with the Society, under the administration of Mr. Monroe, was it indebted for means and ability to establish its first settlement, Monrovia, so called, in honor of its distinguished benefactor.

It is gratifying to remember that in 1823, a resolution introduced by a gentleman from Virginia, the Hon. C. F. Mercer, requesting that the President would enter upon and prosecute such negotiations with the several powers of Europe and America, as he might deem expedient to secure the denuncia-

tion of the slave trade as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world, was adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States, with but nine dissenting votes, and at a later period, unanimously; that the traffic has recently been condemned by the same body with great unanimity, and that not a single State of this confederacy has, through its legislature, given any sanction to this iniquity.

The experience of the squadrons, stationed under the Webster and Ashburton treaty, on the coast, shows the necessity of substituting, in part, at least, small steam vessels for ordinary ships of war, and for a union of all Christian nations in the policy so unanimously recommended by the House of Representatives of the United States. And since the mighty evil must be traced to the barbarism of Africa, to her civilization must we look for a remedy wholly effectual. A long line of the coast has been rescued, and is sheltered from the horrors of this traffic, by the Republic of Liberia; and if to sustain squadrons for its suppression be right and expedient, no reason exists why the scheme of African colonization which has conduced so much to this end, should not receive some measure of countenance and support from the States, and from our Federal Government. Nor would the Society fail to acknowledge the appropriations of several of the State Legislatures, and that, in the execution of its laws against the slave trade, the General Government has extended to it, in many instances, real and very substantial proofs of its regard.

Obedient to our Redeemer's last command, faithful missionaries, animated by his one spirit, while of various denominations, from the United States, England, France, and Switzerland, have taken their stations, at many different points on the eastern and western shores of Africa, and among nations of the interior. They feel the everlasting value of the human soul, and dedicate themselves in all their faculties, and with all earnest labor, to the spiritual interests and salvation of their degraded and long neglected fellow-men. In a rude, but not unkindly soil, they have planted the good seed; and not in vain. Large numbers of children and youth have been gathered into schools, many churches established, and mighty changes wrought in the habits, social state, and temporal prospects, as well as the religious condition and hopes of these people. In the wisdom of Providence, from evil educing good, we see the slave trade made to gather thousands of Africans, of many different languages, into the schools of Sierra Leone, to be educated as missionaries and teachers, then return to their own countries; while the descendants of such as were brought in bon-

dage from her shores to the United States, return as a free people, and of their free choice, to build up in Africa a Republican Government, and that Christianity which is its best, perhaps only sure support. The blessed word of the gospel proves a word of life to the dead; he who receives it, becomes himself a preacher, others repeat his words, until the leaven hid in three measures of meal, truly illustrates the wide diffusion, and sure effect, of Divine Truth. Missionary stations and laborers are rapidly increasing in numbers and influence, nor should it be unnoticed that Christian missions to Africa, to any valuable and enduring extent, commenced with African Colonization, that with it they have ever maintained a close alliance, and of the highest mutual benefit.

The late explorations of Bowen, and Burton, Richardson, Barth, Anderson, and Livingston, and the observations on the the Western coast, by the Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, have unveiled vast regions of Africa, her mighty rivers, unsurpassed beauty of scenery, hospitable, intelligent, and numerous people, mineral, agricultural and commercial resources, to the view of mankind; and taught the more favored nations how they may improve her condition, and make their true interests identical with hers. They show her capable, perhaps approaching to civilization, and full of materials for it, and that this great element of moral, as well as intellectual improvement, should never be divorced from Christianity. Barbarism must go down in Africa; but in Mohammedism, Christianity will meet with a powerful foe.

In the great and benevolent enterprise in which this Society is engaged, let our hearts be strong. A great future opens before Liberia. Able men are rising up to conduct her destiny, to make themselves and their country respected before the world. The human hand soon drops into the dust, but the massive column, shaped, polished, and reared by it, stands its long enduring monument. With a power, whether approved or not, irresistible, the mighty and beneficent Providence of the Eternal Father works for the redemption of Africa, and since in Him is all our trust, to Him be all the glory.

Letter from President J. H. B. Latrobe.

THE President of the American Colonization Society, J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq., being detained in Europe by business, and unable to return home in time to preside at the annual meeting of the Society in January, addressed the subjoined letter to it. As the letter did not reach Washington before the adjournment of the meeting, it is thought due to the Society, as well as to its able President, to publish it in connection with the proceedings of the annual meeting.

To the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

ST. PETERSBURGH, DECEMBER 16, 1857—N. S.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with regret that I find myself unable to preside at the coming meeting of the Society. I pass the present winter in St. Petersburg, and upon another, therefore, must devolve the duty which for the last three years it has afforded me so much pride and pleasure to perform.

Leaving America in May last, and having since traveled over a large part of Europe, at a season, too, when American affairs were of more than ordinary interest abroad, an opportunity was afforded of seeing our country from a stand-point beyond her limits, and of hearing other voices than those of her people speak of her condition and her destiny.

It may be of service sometimes to an American thus to look back upon his home. His comparisons will probably oblige him frankly to lay aside many of the prejudices with which he crossed the sea. Escaping from their influence, and beyond the din and jar of local excitements, he may be compared to one who from the shore watches the majestic and resistless movement of the floating palaces of our waters, and to whom the clank of the machinery, essential to their progress, and the excitements and quarrellings of the crowd within, are made inaudible by the distance. He is forced to generalize about America. He is obliged especially to do this in regard to the one topic about which he is questioned more than any other, slavery, and every thing connected with it, however remotely.

Europe knows of the slavery of the United States as an unit. Individuals may sometimes recognize the distinction in this respect between the North and the South; but these are exceptions. To the great mass slavery pervades the land. The replies which an American makes to the countless questions, sometimes taunts, upon this subject, are naturally colored by his own peculiar views in reference to it; but, whatever these may be, it is as an American that he replies; not as a citizen of Maryland or of New York, but as an American, proud of his country, and of his whole country.

It has been this constant reference in Europe to the slavery of America, keeping, as it has done, the subject of our common labors, gentlemen of the Board of Managers, so prominently before me that has led me to desire to extend this letter beyond the limits of a mere apology for absence.

Never having had for thirty years many doubts or misgivings as to the importance of colonization, I certainly did not come abroad to have my convictions in regard to it corroborated; but, had they needed strengthening, Russia was the place to come to. Here involuntary servitude exists, and here, as with us, a prominent topic of discussion is the future of the serf. Russia becomes thus at once of peculiar interest to Americans. But there is a vast difference between the involuntary servitude of the two countries: and it is in noting this difference, and tracing it to its causes, that the serfdom of Russia becomes a source of instruction to those who interest themselves in the questions growing out of slavery in America.

When emancipation takes place from time to time in individual cases in Russia, as it does with us, it liberates persons who belong to the race that has already in past ages produced the ancestors of many of those who are now nobles in the land. Each emancipated serf is on the instant absorbed into the mass of freemen. Some of the wealthiest merchants of Russia are at this time *undistinguishable serfs*, paying the "obrok" as the price of their virtual liberty. Were the whole body of serfs emancipated to-morrow they would amalgamate instantaneously with the free, as do two globules of quicksilver when thrown into the same vessel. You may make two globules again, but to recombine in each the same atoms is impossible. When emancipation takes place in America how different is the result! Instead of a closer union, there is a wider separation between the master and the slave. The kindly ties of generations perhaps are all broken, and distrust takes their place. There are no affinities competent to produce a united mass even; a homogeneous one, the result of emancipation in Russia, is of course physically impossible. Oil and water have been poured into the same vessel, and the highest values of both have been lost or injured by their contact. Separation can alone restore or reinstate these.

It is the necessity of this separation, looking to the true interests of the two races where both are free, as in the case of the white and free colored population of the United States, that brings colonization, as the means of facilitating it, when circumstances compel it, so prominently before the individual who has the above comparison forced upon him by what he sees here in Russia.

Again, when emancipation takes place in this country, Time soon makes the late difference of caste traditional only. In America, where color is the badge of caste, Time leaves the difference where it found it; and, even on this account alone, has it here been more forcibly than ever impressed upon me that the tale which history will have to tell with us in America will be the old one of the Spaniards and the Moors, the same that it has ever told where there have been two people, between whom amalgamation by intermarriage, owing to a moral difficulty, equivalent in its effects to a physical one, was impracticable. The weaker has invariably been the oppressed, and has ultimately and of its own choice found true liberty in self-expatriation. For such a result, in the present case, as we know, colonization has provided, in the establishment of the Republic of Liberia; and of the wisdom of such a provision one has only to come here to be convinced, as he sees what emancipation accomplishes in Russia, and so has forced upon him the conviction of what it *cannot* accomplish in America. To one country it may one day give the strength of millions of freemen; in the other it can but produce a class whose happiest and most honorable future must be looked for in a different land.

I may truly say that, sanguine as have ever been my views in regard to colonization, I have never so fully appreciated its importance to our country, so highly estimated the far-sighted wisdom of the author of the scheme and the founders of the Society, as since I have been in Russia.

Whether the free people of color will avail themselves of what has been done in their behalf, and seek Liberia as the European emigrant seeks America, to better their condition, it is for them exclusively to determine. To them the thunder may long continue inaudible which the colonizationist even now hears rolling afar off. For years they may remain incredulous as to the accumulation of the circumstances, beyond man's power to control, that "shall deprive them of the freedom of choice and leave them no alternative but removal." It is not every barque that sails the sea that seeks the haven of refuge; but for those that need it and avail of it, it becomes God's own gift; and if we have prepared such an one for the free people of color in our country, and we should prove to be right in our views as to its necessity, He is to be praised who has prospered the slender means by which the work has been accomplished.

Renewing, gentlemen of the Board, the expression of my regret at my inability to be present with you at the coming meeting, and tendering to each of you individually my cordial good wishes and sincere respect,

I remain, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. B. LATROBE,
President American Colonization Society.

Latest from Liberia.

Arrival at Cape Mount and Monrovia of the Mary Caroline Stevens—Interesting letters from President Benson; G. W. Hall, Esq.; Mr. Paxton, Superintendent of Careysburgh; and Dr. Laing. —Continued health and prosperity of the Interior Settlement.

We need hardly say how full of encouragement is the information contained in the following letters. It must awaken gratitude to God in many hearts, and we may hope will increase the liberality of all the friends of the Society. Let them consider the small amount of donations reported in this number, and how little can be done unless contributions largely increase.

From President Benson.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, January 14, 1858.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: As the mail steamer for England is expected hourly, I embrace a leisure moment to acknowledge the receipt of your favors per M. C. Stevens, on the day of her arrival at this port, (25th ult.,) and as I will have more time, likely, when she is about to leave here on her return voyage, I purpose, then, to write you fully on the several topics embodied in your favors. Let me say in advance, that you will be satisfied with the action of the administration with respect to Careysburgh, and the act which provided for the formation of that settlement. The Legislature will also make an appropriation, perhaps, of a thousand dollars, to assist in making a good road from White Plains to that settlement. This amount, with the five hundred dollars appropriated by the Society, I hope, will be sufficient (though not certain as yet,) to make a good wagon road the entire distance between those two points.

By the last month's mail, I sent you a few lines hurriedly written, and a package of pamphlets. I shall wait with some anxiety to hear from you on the subject matter of that letter.

Our National Fair, which commenced on the 14th, and closed on the 21st ult., was a most interesting occasion; the variety, quantity, and quality of the articles exhibited, far, far surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine, and it has produced a most happy effect throughout the Republic. The report of the Adjudicating Committee, embodying valuable and

interesting information and statements, will be issued in pamphlet form in a few days, a few of which I will send you by the first opportunity after their issue. We are trying to get our people this year interested in the cultivation of cotton, and I am happy to say, that the prospect is very, very encouraging. Some of our first men have concluded to enter into it, and have already commenced. If no untoward circumstance prevent, I think the hearts of our friends abroad will be more than ever cheered next dries, at the next fair, by the report of the quantity of cotton raised the first year of the attempt by our citizens, as well as by the increased production of other exportable articles in the Republic.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.
Rev. R. R. Gurley,
Cor. Sec. A. C. S., Washington.

The writer of the following letter is the Superintendent of Careysburgh:

MONROVIA, 14th January, 1858.

Sir: I have the honor of being in receipt of your kind favor dated 28th October, per the Stevens on the 25th of December last; and permit me to assure you that the prospects with reference to the healthfulness of the Interior Settlement appear to gain increased brightness every day. The thermometer on the 12th inst. was down to 59°.

Knowing the temperature of the atmosphere near the sea-board to vary, as a general thing, from 80 to 90°, and oftentimes 95°; but seldom lower than 80°; it appears almost incredible that there should be such a change experienced in the upland country, a distance of from 50 to 60 miles; nevertheless it is a fact.

The 48 immigrants by the Stevens for Careysburgh, have swelled our number considerably, and from appearances, bid fair to be quite an acquisition in point of respectability. I am induced to say, please send us as many more by the return of the Stevens, if possible. These seem well pleased, and are yet free from fever; and in this particular I am apprehensive that they will be as much favored, if not more so, than the first.

I was highly gratified to learn that the subject of sustaining the Interior Settlement was still entertained with pleasure by the Society, from the fact of the little danger run in loss of life compared to the

occasional mortality experienced in other quarters of the country.

Through a communication I received from the Rev. Wm. McLain, the Society's Financial Secretary, as well as from yourself, I was informed of the expenditure authorized by the Society to open a road to Careysburgh;—for which act of benevolence toward the inhabitants of that settlement, and Liberia generally, I felt that we were under many grateful obligations.

Permit me to say, that I respectfully endorse the subject matter of your letter; and in the meantime beg to inform you that I have purchased a fine ox, of pretty respectable draught, from the interior, and will purchase others at a reasonable rate, in anticipation of their employment at no very late date upon the road.

In answer to your queries, allow me to say, that the Interior Settlement is about 45 miles from Gebby Island, in the St. Paul's; and upon representation, about 125 miles from the prairie country to the east; but as soon as possible, for the information of the Society and friends generally, who may be interested in these matters, I have determined to make a tour to the prairie country, and report to you definitely all the information I can gain.

Praying your good health, and the general prosperity of the Society,

I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. PAXTON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Paxton, in a letter to the Rev. W. McLain, Financial Secretary, under date of Monrovia, January 13th, says:

MONROVIA, January 13, 1858.

SIR: I beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date of November 14, on the 25th of December last, and do assure you, that your instructions with respect to the transportation of the immigrants, the first day, beyond the unhealthful limits of the sea-board were strictly carried out, by the dispatch your agent, Mr. Dennis, made in procuring the necessary facilities, and they slept but one night between the ship and Careysburgh, and that was at Robertsville, the M. E. M. station, distant from the St. Paul's about six miles. They left Monrovia on the morning of the 28th, and arrived at Careysburgh on the 29th, about 4 p. m. Their rooms were assigned them in the Receptacle as far as it would accommodate, say forty-one, and others were furnished, otherwise, comfortable

rooms on the Society's premises. On the morning of the 30th, having recovered somewhat from the fatigue of the walk, they seemed pleased with their new home and scenery.

You will be pleased to learn, that up to this date, they have been getting along finely, entirely free from any disease of the climate. The women, with two exceptions, performed the whole journey on foot without any disadvantage to themselves.

Mrs. Woodson, who had suffered some eighteen months with rheumatism prior to her immigration—after a walk of ten miles had to be carried, and another, whose name is not familiar.

At the present, I apprehend nothing that will tend to disparage the character of the healthfulness of the place, through failure to use such preventives to exposure on the part of the immigrants, and otherwise provide for their necessities, as will enhance the continued prosperity of the settlement of Careysburgh.

I am pleased to learn that the Society has appropriated \$500 to construct a wagon road from the depot on the St. Paul's to Careysburgh; this is another manifestation of her repeated acts of benevolence to Liberia. I am of opinion, (though not disposed to dissent from the opinion of your worthy special agent, the Rev. John Seys,) that \$500 will not complete such a road as is contemplated—a distance of from twenty to twenty-five miles. Such a road, I think, cannot be completed—streams bridged, &c., using the strictest economy, for a sum less than \$2,000.

The immigrants are pleased, so far as locality and the healthfulness of the place concurs; but the query is, how are we ever to get our commodities to market? The fact being ostensible, and the necessity apparent, all that I can do is, to allay their fears by informing them that the Society has appropriated something for that purpose.

I beg to inform you, that there is a bill on its passage through the House of Representatives appropriating \$1,000 to survey and construct a road from the depot to Careysburgh. Owing to the present embarrassed state of the finances of the government, that branch of the Legislature deemed it impracticable to appropriate any larger amount.

I take pleasure in informing you, that the health of the original immigrants are good, and those who were at Clay Ashland of the Terrell people have removed to Careysburgh.

Not including the colonization premises, there are nine log and one frame house, the product of the industry of the first company, besides several others in progress of erection. They have under cultivation about eight acres of land more or less. This disparagement grows out of the fact of the lateness of the season when they came into the possession of their lots, and the rain being so incessant, they could not clear the lands; therefore, this is not to be attributed to any want of industry on their part.

I have had surveyed 11.10 acres of farm land for the first company of immigrants, and the volunteers, which have been assigned them, and they have commenced operations. They will chiefly raise cotton and other articles of export. I will, as soon as possible, have the lands for the newly arrived immigrants surveyed, * *

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. PAXTON.

Rev. Wm. McLain,
Fin. Sec. A. C. S.

From G. W. Hall, Esq., Recording Secretary of the Maryland Colonization Society, now on the Coast, and who has frequently visited and resided in Liberia, we have the following interesting letter;—we give large extracts from it:

BRIG HANNAH, off Cape Sierra Leone,
Dec. 16, 1857.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY,
Cor. Sec. A. C. S., Washington.

DEAR SIR: I had anticipated the pleasure of writing to you from Cape Mount, but early yesterday morning our ship met this brig bound for Sierra Leone and a market. Her consignee came on board and desired me to accompany him. Accordingly, in less than two hours, I bade adieu to my agreeable companions and comfortable quarters, for the sake of business, and once more seeing the settlement of Sierra Leone. I hope this course will not prevent, but merely delay for a few weeks, my visit to Liberia. Although the wind did not blow like fury, as a friend of ours hoped it would, the M. C. Stevens had a very fair passage, she being only thirty-one days out when I left her, and then within one hundred miles of Cape Mount, her first point of destination. There, most of her emigrants are, for the first time, to press the soil of their freedom, there to feel, if ever, that heart-throbbing which the first full freedom of manhood so uniformly inspires. Most of

them, you are aware, were born slaves, and are now made free by will of their kind owners. Many bring with them funds sufficient to build their simple frame dwellings, fence in their lots, and to secure them from suffering during their first year's experience in Africa; others have nothing with which to commence a new life in a new world, but stout hearts and sturdy frames; and very few of them, or their children, are educated men; but many, and by far the greater number of Liberian youth possess a "common school" education, and make honest and industrious citizens. We may well hope that this, the third company of the M. C. Stevens, will not fall far short of the best which has preceded it. Most of the men are farmers; that class numbering forty-eight, all young or middle aged and healthy, blacksmiths, 3; tobacco workers, 5; carpenters, 2; painters, 1; waiters, 2; steam engineer, 1, (a free man from Charlotte county, Va.); one brickmaker and rock-mason, who is a liberated slave from Kentucky, and one solitary barber. Many friends of colonization in America think that this simple material is too rude for Africa, and they would choose in its stead the more polished freeman of northern cities; quite forgetting that in a new country, the sturdy laborer is equally as indispensable as the man of education and refinement. It is certainly a matter for regret, that free colored men of the north do not more often turn their attention to Liberia, and resolve to aid with their might to build up and firmly establish this new Republic, the only present home of the colored man. Instead of doing this, they aim to colonizationists make us a home in that strange land, which shall, before we enter it, vie with your own boasted home. Make in Africa internal improvements, make roads, build bridges, that, when we reach it, there shall remain nothing more for us to do, but to enjoy your generous bounty. They cannot, will not, emigrate to such a country, with clod-hopping slaves, clad in linsey woolsey, and just redeemed from massa's plantation. Liberia does not this day contain two hundred citizens who are northern born. Nearly all that she has been, is, and perhaps all that she ever will be, is owing to white philanthropy, and to the energy and intelligence of men born south of Mason & Dixon's line, men whose fathers were slaves, or who were in some instances themselves born slaves.

The Rev. Elijah Johnson, whose name shines brightly, if not brightest in Liberian history, was born a slave in Maryland, and emigrated from New Jersey in 1820.

David Moore, long the treasurer of the colony, and afterwards of the Republic, one of the most honest and valuable citizens Liberia ever had, was once a Mississippi slave; by trade a tanner, and a man of very limited education.

The father of President Benson, who is undeniably an educated gentleman, was a plain farm hand from Frederick county, Md., but he was a man of natural abilities, and a fit counsellor for the white agent of his day. Liberia needs men of intelligence, wealth, and energy, but she needs the laborer too, that which constitutes the bone and sinew of every country. In our own land even, but a small proportion belong exclusively to the educated and refined classes, and we have the best of precedents that in the settlement of a new country, but a small proportion should belong to it. Some writers say not more than one in every ten. The population from which a few friends of colonization would select emigrants for Liberia, is unhappily composed of barbers, waiters, boot-blacks, and the petty shopkeepers of our cities, some of whom have acquired a business education well adapted to their present position, and when possessed of capital, would be very desirable acquisitions for the Liberian towns; but they cannot endure the hard labors and rough usage of country life, where new lands are to be cleared, and a virgin soil cultivate; they must continue to be to a certain extent the trading class of any country. Moreover as there are so few avenues open to them for professional advancement, our country contains a very limited number of educated colored men; and the late Gov. Russwurm of Cape Palmas was, and Rev. Alex. Crummell, now is, the best representative of that few in Liberia; they were college-bred, and in every sense of the word, literary men. But Liberia cannot now support many such in the positions that they would naturally desire to occupy. Mr. Crummell having resigned his position in the Episcopal mission for private reasons, has retired upon his farm; but an amateur farmer without capital everywhere fails to glean more than a scanty subsistence, and Liberia is no exception to this rule.

Mr. Crummell, however, is not likely to continue his farming operations. The Episcopalians at Monrovia, heretofore dependent upon the American Mission Board, now propose to raise the means for erecting a church edifice, and to secure Mr. Crummell as its pastor. Should this plan be carried out, it will show that men of talent and education (if such proof be

needed,) are appreciated in Liberia, and that men bred to professional pursuits will be supported there in due time.

The ship M. C. Stevens brought out, this voyage, a young man from Baltimore, who is a regular graduate of Dartmouth College, and is fully qualified, color excepted, to practice at the Baltimore bar. His success is almost certain, as there is not another lawyer in Liberia, who was bred to the profession; a second one might be equally successful, and thus, this business would gradually pass out of the hands of quacks, who now hold it without depending upon their practice for support. But a score of lawyers would inundate the country as surely as would the same number more than supply the requisitions of some of our western towns. The conclusion of the matter is, that with all who love freedom, and with a determination to do with their fullest energy, whatever good thing they may find to do, it will require but little trimming to make all classes fit most admirably together, each will subserve the other's interest, and all will be united in efforts to elevate their race. Then will foreign philanthropy or foreign speculation aid them as our country has ever been aided, in building roads, and making every kind of internal improvement that the mind can conceive, or the heart desire. Then will Liberia become an envied nation, and a long suffering people be redeemed.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully,
yours,

G. W. HALL.

From the same to Rev. W. McLain.

SIERRA LEONE, W. A.,

December 24, 1857.

My Dear Sir: * * * * Letters received here recently from Fernando Po, state that Mr. May, 2d master R. N., had arrived at that place, bringing intelligence that the steamer "Dayspring" had struck upon a rock above Rabba (on the Niger,) and that the party from on board of her had encamped in tents on the bank of the river, to await the steamer "Sunbeam." Mr. May had come by the land route from above Rabba to Lagos, across the Nufi and Yoruba countries. The journey occupied twelve days, and he estimated the distance to be over three hundred miles. He was accompanied by two natives of Rabba;—and had visited Ijaye, Ilorin, and Abbeokuta. Sam'l Crowther, jr., now at this place, has received letters from his father who was on board the "Dayspring," stating the fact that the whole party was encamped; that it num-

bered 12 Europeans and 38 Africans; that the natives all around them were very hospitable, and ready to do anything for their comfort. They brought every day articles of food for sale at reasonable prices. He (Mr. Crowther) and Dr. Backie, the physician of the expedition, were planning a visit to Sokotoo. I had the pleasure also of seeing a letter from the native interpreter who accompanied the expedition. It was written in English but signed in Arabic. Its purport was similar to that of Mr. Crowther. At first there was some reason to hope that the Dayspring might be gotten off and made sound enough for river purposes, but at last accounts that hope had been abandoned. The rock seems not to have struck under her bottom, but to have pierced her near the water-line.

The steamer "Electro" has recently made six prizes. The last was an American built barque, now lying in port, and dismantled, off the Government wharf. She measures over 300 tons, and is said to be the finest-looking vessel ever brought into this port. She has for some four years past been running as a regular packet from New Orleans to Havana;—was purchased by a company at New Orleans for this expedition;—was boarded in — bayou by an officer from the "Electro," but the master declined showing his papers or opening his hatches. The officer then told him that he was aware of the nature of his voyage, and gave him all particulars about his cargo, arrangement made for slaves, &c., and proposed to take him in tow and place him alongside an American man-of-war then lying outside the river bar. Our American captain did not quite like this idea, and asked time for consideration. A prize officer was left on board, to await his decision. The mate asked him to walk forward to look down the fore hatch, and when they returned the barque's colors (stars and stripes) were no longer hoisted; neither could any papers be found. Such is the tale of her seizure as told me by a Government officer here.

Yours respectfully and truly,

G. W. HALL.

Rev. W. McLain.

Dr. Daniel Laing, in his letter to the Financial Secretary, mentions four deaths in the company by the Stevens, on her

second voyage, and adds, "All the rest are doing well."

MONROVIA, January 15, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I am sorry to hear that the reported "starving times" in Liberia has had so unpleasant an effect upon your operations in America, but when it is understood that in this county at least, there is more planted this season than there has been at least for the last three years, and that the market is now abundantly supplied with all sorts of breadstuffs, and at a low price, it is to be hoped that the friends of Liberia in America will be encouraged to renew their efforts, especially when they learn with what zeal the people themselves had taken hold of the work, and relieved their difficulties. A year ago the signs of the times were certainly anything but flattering, with very little flour in the market, and scarcely any rice, the natives having failed in their crops about three years previous, in consequence of the rainy season having set in much earlier than usual, and their being a consequent falling off year by year afterward—the war at Sinou, carrying away hundreds of Liberians from the farming districts just in the farming season, and upon their return just in planting season; they had to go to work and clear and burn what should have been then ready for the seed, and when the rainy season set in, the crops in the ground were necessarily small.

A large cotton farm is soon to be opened upon the Messurado, by one of our most enterprising citizens, and altogether the prospect is bright for the future.

The college foundation is being laid in Monrovia much against the wishes of a great portion of the people, I think; the Legislature have refused to sanction its removal from the original site at Clay Ashland.

Mr. Cowan will, I think, obtain a grant of more land for the emigrants from Kentucky. He left here on the 7th for the leeward. The M. C. Stevens arrived at Cape Mount on the 20th, and Monrovia, the 24th; the passengers were landed here on the 26th. Mr. Howland and family, Mr. Draper and wife, Miss HAZARD, Mr. Skipper, and Harriet Miller, are all that remain at Monrovia. Forty-eight went to Careyburg.

Dr. Snowden goes to Careyburg to attend the people.

Yours, DAN'L LAING.
Rev. Wm. McLain.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1858.

MAINE.		
<i>Bangor</i> —Mrs. H. Dennett, by Capt. G. Barker.....	5 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
<i>Henniker</i> —Horace Childs, A. D. S. F. Conner, each \$5; Mrs. M. L. N. Conner, \$3; W. Berry, \$1; by J. M. R. Eaton,	14 00	
RHODE ISLAND.		
<i>Bristol</i> —Hon. B. Hall, \$1, by Capt. G. Barker.....	1 00	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
<i>Whitinsville</i> —Ezra W. Fletcher,	10 00	
CONNECTICUT.		
<i>Middletown</i> —Col. J. K. F. Mansfield, E. A. Roberts, E. A. Russell, each \$10; Rev. Benj. Taylor, Jona. Barnes, H. S. Ward, each \$5; E. Spencer, \$3; Dr. Woodward, J. H. Sumner, Rev. J. L. Dudley, each \$2; B. Douglass, S. Goodrich, each \$1; Ladies' Col. Society, \$12.50.....	68 50	
<i>Portland</i> —Rev. H. Talcott, \$2; Collection in Meth. Church, \$6.....	8 00	
<i>Madison</i> —M. L. Dowd, S. H. Scranton, each \$2; Geo. Dowd, Hubbard Scranton, Mrs. C. W. Ward, A. O. Wilcox, each \$1; H. Scranton, John Griswold, S. F. Willard, each 50 cents; Mrs. P. H. Meigs, Mrs. H. Graves, Mrs. C. S. Tibbals, Mrs. M. Bradley, each 25 cts.; Rev. Benj. Redfield, (M. E. Ch.) \$1.50.....	12 00	
<i>Vernon</i> —Rev. Dr. Tucker.....	3 00	
<i>Suffield</i> —E. P. Kent.....	3 00	
By the Rev. John Orcutt.....	94 50	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
<i>Washington</i> —Seventh Street Presbyterian Church.....	20 00	
OHIO.		
<i>Pleasant View</i> —U. B. Ch., \$2 61; <i>Carlisle Station</i> —N. S. Presbyterian Ch., \$8.20; <i>Franklin</i> —Pres. Ch., \$1 30, W. Commings, 50 cts., Ira Snell, 25 cts., E. B. Thirkfield, J. L. Thirkfield, J. Johnson, and E. J. Roseman, each \$1; <i>Eaton</i> —M. E. Ch. col., \$3, J. B. Campbell, \$3, R. S. Cunningham, \$3, J. P. Acton, \$5, W. Arrowsmith, J. Walters, J. Sampson, F. Marsh, M. B. Chadwick, B. Homan, C. W.		
Swain, H. C. Heaston, G. B. Coffman, J. A. DuSang, J. R. Stephen, W. G. Benfill, W. B. Tizzard, W. Roseman, each \$1; Col. in Pres. Ch., \$1.60; <i>Springfield</i> —High street M. E. Ch., \$1.20, Dr. Weskly, T. A. Wick, E. Thompson, Mr. Barrett, and J. Rinehart, each \$1; <i>Lockland</i> —M. E. Ch., \$12; <i>Monroe</i> —Ass. Pres. Ch., \$2.75, Pres. Ch., \$2 50, M. E. Ch., \$1.50; <i>Seven Mile</i> , Union meeting, \$2.75; <i>Cincinnati</i> —Park street M. E. Ch., \$18, Thos. Sharp, \$25, P. B. Wilbur, \$10, E. Sargent, \$10, J. Elster, \$5, J. F. Larkin, \$5, C. W. Rowland, \$5, Mrs. Wilbur, \$3, Rev. C. Kingsly, \$2, W. B. Smith, \$25, J. S. Chinowith, \$10;— <i>Xenia</i> —Collection, \$7, by the Rev. E. G. Nicholson.....	199 16	
MISSISSIPPI.		
<i>Natchez</i> —Mrs. A. H. Baker, \$100; Dr. F. A. W. Davis, \$50; by Thomas Henderson, Esq.....	150 00	
Total Contributions.....	\$493 66	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
NORTH CAROLINA. — <i>Deep Well</i> —Mary C. McRuby, for 1858..	1 00	
GEORGIA. — <i>Washington</i> —George W. Boggs, for 1858.....	1 00	
SOUTH CAROLINA. — <i>Charleston</i> —Wm. Hazzard, for 2 copies for 1858.....	3 10	
VERMONT. — <i>Jerico</i> —Geo. Oaks, in full.....	2 00	
RHODE ISLAND. — <i>Bristol</i> —Hon. B. Hall, and Mrs. Samuel Bradford, each \$2, to Jan. 1859...	4 00	
ILLINOIS. — <i>Chicago</i> —Edward J. Whitehead, for 1858.....	1 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. — <i>Washington</i> —John Sessford, for 1858,	1 00	
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VIRGINIA. — <i>Fredericksburg</i> —S. G. Scott, for 1858.....	1 00	
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